ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

14. The Law Ministers recalled that the Resolution of CMs and CJs considered that the recommendations made therein should *mutatis mutandis,* be enforced even in respect of administrative tribunals and that Government should undertake an examination of problems connected with arrears of cases in those tribunals. In particular, they had drawn attention to the recommendations in the said Resolution with regard to, among other things, fixation of time-limits within which proposals for appointment of members of tribunals ought to be processed periodic review of the optimum strength of members in each tribunal, granting of adjournments only in exceptional circumstances, time-limits for oral arguments, need for short judgements, grouping of cases, provision of modern equipments to tribunals, priority to old cases, and the need for reserved judgments to be given within a reasonable time.

15. The Law Ministers noted that the Working Group on administrative tribunals reviewed the working of administrative tribunals constituted by the Central Government. They took note of Doc. No. LMM (WG-III)/94/3 containing a working paper on "Review of the Working of Administrative Tribunals".

16. The Law Ministers agreed that the recommendations in the Resolution of the CMs and CJs in respect of administrative tribunals should be implemented as early as possible. They considered that vacancies in these tribunals should be filled up without delay so that the arrears did not mount.

17. The Law Ministers also considered that the tenure of appointment of members of the tribunals should be for fairly longer periods and that the provisions in various enactments in this regard should be reviewed.

18. The Law Ministers also emphasised that care should be taken to ensure that only persons who have, among other things, requisite ability to handle cases, proper personal conduct and ethical behaviour, firmness and fearlessness were appointed as members of tribunals.

19. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that disputes between Government and Public sector undertakings and one public sector undertaking and another public sector undertaking ought not to go to courts or tribunals and that such disputes should be settled between the parties amicably.

20. The Law Ministers also considered that the selection committee constituted for making recommendations for appointment of members of tribunals should be headed by the Chief Justice of India or his nominee at the Central level, and by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee at the State level and that such a selection committee should be a standing body.

21. The Law Ministers also considered that the administrative control over all tribunals at both central and state levels should be entrusted to a single Ministry/Department.

22. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that orders passed by administrative bodies should invariably be speaking orders so that tribunals could appreciate what actually weighed with the authorities in taking their decisions.

23. The Law Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of West Bengal for inviting them to hold the present plenary meeting in Calcutta and making all efforts to make it successful.

Calcutta
17 November 1994

Deletion of muslims' names from Voter lists

2676. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA :
SHRI GAYA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that names of thousands of Muslim voters have been deleted from the voters list in Assam, Bombay and Delhi for the purpose of making identity card stamping them as foreign nationals;

(b) if so, the number of such names deleted this year from the voters list of the above mentioned States; and

(c) on what basis they have been identified as foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R.

BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Misleading Advertisements by NIIT

2677. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently there has been a spate of advertisement by NIIT Limited, a Computer Education Company, about its GNIIT course stating "THE END OF COMPUTER EDUCATION IN INDIA", "INDIA'S ONLY COMPLETE CURRICULUM" etc.;

(b) if so, whether such advertisements are motivated to mislead prospective students and public with false claims regarding courses and consequent job opportunities in Information Technology and Telecom Industries; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the MRTP Commission to protect public interest against this blatantly unfair trade practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Director General Investigation and Registration has asked NIIT to furnish copies of various advertisements released by it to enable him to examine the same with reference to provisions of MRTP Act, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices. As regards GNIIT course of NIIT, the Commission has already issued notice of enquiry. MRTP Commission being a quasi judicial body, the matter is subjudice.

गुजरात में बायो-गैस कार्यक्रम

2678. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी सोलंकी** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का बायो-गैस कार्यक्रम गुजरात में अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य में किन्हीं वित्तीय अनियमितताओं का पता चला है ;

(घ) राज्य के बड़ोदरा, भरूच, सूरत और पंचमहल जिलों में उक्त कार्यक्रम का अब तक औसत स्तर रहा है ; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना "राष्ट्रीय बायोगैस विकास परियोजना (एन. पी. बी. डी.)" के तहत वर्ष 1994-95 के लिए 39,200 परिवार आकार के संयंत्रों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1994 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में पहले ही 2800 संयंत्रों की संस्थापना की जा चुकी है । लंबे मानसून और प्लेग के फैलने से प्रगति अस्थायी तौर पर प्रभावित हुई और अब प्रगति तेज होना शुरु हो गई है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । 31 मार्च, 1993 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की 1994 की रिपोर्ट संख्या 6 में बायोगैस विकास कार्यक्रम पर पैराग्राफ सं. 7.1 में उल्लिखित इस अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं में से कोई भी गुजरात राज्य से संबंधित नहीं है ।

(घ) अब तक राष्ट्रीय बायोगैस विकास परियोजना के तहत राज्य में बड़ोदरा, भरुच, सूरत और पंचमहल जिलों में प्रत्येक में हर वर्ष लगभग 900 से 5000 परिवार आकार के संयंत्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1994 की अवधि के दौरान भरुच को छोड़कर इन जिलों में प्रत्येक में 100 से 300 से अधिक संयंत्र पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ङ) राज्य नोडल एजेंसी, अर्थात गुजरात कृषि उद्योग निगम लिमि. ने वर्ष 1994-95 के लिए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी जिलों, जिसमें ये चार जिले भी शामिल हैं, में अपने कार्यान्वयन तंत्र को तेज किया है ।